New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.—NO. 1855 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Successful Soldering Connected with the Insulation.

Completion of Cable at the Bottom of the Ocean.

BREAKING OF THE CABLE.

From our Special Correspondent.

ABOARD H. M. S. Agamemnon, Aug. 5, 1857.

The operations of laying the Cable commenced with the dawn of day on Monday, and have thus far been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of all on board. Up to the present writing, 146 miles of the Cable have been safely paid out into the sea, and the splice between the Cable on board the Agamemnon and that on board the Niagara has been safely passed over the stern of the former vessel, and is now in process of submersion to the bottom of the ocean. The splice was successfully made on board the Agamemnon, and occupied about 14 hours in the operation. The splice on board the Niagara was made in the same length of time, and the splice was then submerged in the water for about an hour, to test the insulation of the Cable, before committing it to the sea. The splice was then safely passed over the stern of the Niagara, and the Cable paid out from her, until the splice was submerged in the water, when the Agamemnon again took up the Cable, and proceeded on her course, while the Niagara steamed slowly ahead, veering out the Cable as she went.

The splice was successfully passed over the stern of the Agamemnon, and the Cable paid out from her, until the splice was submerged in the water, when the Niagara again took up the Cable, and proceeded on her course, while the Agamemnon steamed slowly ahead, veering out the Cable as she went.

The splice was successfully

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1857.

Contrary to public expectation, the complicity of MAZZINI in the late conspiracy against the Emperor, was clearly shown on the trial of his chief instruments at Paris. You will see these details in the journals, and I need not therefore attempt any analysis here. It was no less a matter of surprise that a man occupying the position of a great revolutionary leader should have connected so bungling a programme. To send letters through the Paris Post-Office which treat of the assassination of the Chief of State was a piece of boldness on the part of MAZZINI which shows, at least, that he had no regard for the safety of the men he had employed to do his dirty work. But he perhaps thought that men who would undertake an important conspiration for the paltry sum of £250, were scarcely worth any precaution. It is at the same time a significant fact, and one that ought to merit his Majesty's pride, that men can be hired for an assassination a price so low as the life. Only think of £250 as the price of an Emperor's head! and the fact is not the only one without grumbling!

Just still observe to the confession of one of the prisoners, that he dreads a confrontation in his presence between MAZZINI and LOUIS ROLLIN at Jersey, on the Emperor's habits in going out in the evening incognito, and that in connection with this interrogatory, while the prisoner was to watch for the Majesty at No. 10 or a certain street, of which he had forgotten the name. As reported on the trial, all this looks unsuspicious enough; but behind there is an explanation that dare not appear even before a court of justice. At No. 10 was to dwell Mme. Lafarge, the celebrity of the last two seasons at Paris, the Countess CASTELNEAU. The Countess is a countrywoman of MAZZINI, who perhaps knew better than Lamar ROLLIN the customs of Napoleonians at Paris. It was not [illegible] on the part of MAZZINI to select this woman for an assassination—because His Majesty would be surrounded by the armed men that usually surround him, and the assassin would then have time for escape; he would be easily approached so as to render the stroke more secure, and enable the assassin to use the poniard—the only deadly weapon in the hands of an Italian—and the effect on the public mind would be less than if the attack were made in public, or especially on a state occasion. But how was the prisoner's memory of the name of the rue de Montaigne crushed out? Thus: the prisoners were first heard before a tribunal in private, and there they were instructed that before the public and the great they must forget the name of the street; a forgetfulness that, perhaps, did not strike the audience as remarkable, since the men were Italians and assassins. It was perfectly just that, for the public good, such evidence as this against the Chief of State should be suppressed; but why did they not go further in the secret interrogatory and instruct the prisoners to suppress their memory as well as the No. 10? The suspicions then of your correspondent and others who happen to know who lives at the number in question, would have also been without serious basis.

The career of MAZZINI is terminated; henceforth he will only be known as the evil genius of Italy. His counsels have lost all their value; his friends in the cause of Italian freedom will refuse to put their lives at his disposition. Bungling and foul results follow all his attempts; it is time his influence had ceased.

The voyage of their Majesties to England, the arrangement at Osborne of the Turkish difficulty, the coming fêtes of the 15th of August and the subsequent movements of the Imperial family, form the budget of the political journals. The French exult at last over the defeat of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE at Constantinople as an event in the history of diplomacy; and to show you the estimation in which this gentleman is held in France, there is a general call for the decoration of the Grand Cross for M. THOUVENEL on the 15th. The man who could conquer the "English Sultan" at Constantinople ought to be rewarded.

The Louvre, one of these grand works that are going to mark the reign of NAPOLEON III. as a reign of architectural grandeurs, is now finished on the exterior and will be inaugurated by their Majesties to-morrow. The work was commenced in 1803, at the point at which NAPOLEON I. left it under the first Empire, and has progressed rapidly without interruption to the present moment. The last scaffolding will be taken down to-day. The interior will be finished according to the destination of each part. Most of the halls will no doubt be frescoed, and this will be a work of time. But its completion will commence from the present year. Some of the new halls will be devoted to objects of art, as are the halls of those portions built by the Kings of the two last centuries, while others will be devoted to offices of the Government. Grand preparations are making for to-morrow's ceremonies, which are to take place in one of the new halls, named the Pavillion Sully. If we are allowed to estimate the nature of the fête by the amount of champagne that was carried in yesterday, it is going to be a joyous occasion. The invitations, however, are limited to the official bodies and a small number of the high officers of the Army.

A new feature is to be added to this year's fête—a grand display of fireworks on the heights now called Trocadero. I believe I have not yet told you that the plan is decided for constructing on the heights at Chaillot, overlooking the river and the Champs de Mars, an immense monument, to the glorification of NAPOLEON III. and the taking of Sebastopol. This monument will rise to the unprecedented height of 330 feet, and will be crowned by a bronze statue of the present Emperor. It will be a solid column, and its ascent will be accomplished by circular stairs on the outside. Around the column is to be a circular square, ornamented with houses of a uniform architecture, like the Place Vendome, and the new plan now in execution around the Triumphal Arch. At the base of the pillar there will be fountains, and running down toward the bridge of Jena a wide esplanade of cascades in picturesque forms. It is at this point that the fireworks will take place this year, and, no doubt, on subsequent occasions, for the population of the capital is becoming too great to continue these annual displays at the Place de la Concorde. The danger to life is too great in so circumscribed a spot. The Champs de Mars will contain two millions of people, and, besides this, the heights of Chaillot, or of Trocadero, as they will be hereafter called, can be seen from the whole valley of the Seine.

It was at one time in contemplation to give the people, this year, a grand representation on the Champ de Mars of the taking of the Malakoff—a sham affair, in which, however, the Tower would be faithfully represented, and the soldiers employed would be the same, principally, as those concerned in the actual combat. But the Russian Minister, when consulted on the subject, manifested more or less susceptibility, and the programme was changed to the taking of one of the Heights in the late Kabyle war in Africa.

After the fête of the 15th, the Emperor goes to take command of the Camp of Chalons, a vast army concentrated at Chalons for field exercises His Majesty's artillery tactics will here be tested on a grand scale, under his own orders. The Empress, in the meantime, goes to the seaside at Biarritz.

The number of notabilities this year at the watering places of Germany and France exceed by far that of any previous year. Indeed the fashion of going to one or more points of repute every year is growing more and more a necessity of a certain position in society, and soon, it is to be feared, conformity or non-conformity to this new demand of fashionable life will become a fixed standard of respectability or the contrary. But since the code of society is encumbered with many other exigencies much more absurd than this, we can afford to accept this one without a grimace.

The death of EUGENIE SUE passed almost unperceived in France. The illustrious deceased had been long banished his native soil; he was not a member of any of the learned bodies of savans of the capital, and since '48 had produced no work that excited any emotion in France. Thus his memory and his glory had been partly effaced. Sue's disease was a hemiplegia, following upon an attack of intermittent fever. The ague in turn was preceded by a neuralgia. Thus Sunday and Monday he had neuralgia. Tuesday he was seized with intermittent fever, of which neuralgia is not unfrequently the premonitory symptom; Wednesday he took quinine and was slightly better; Thursday he was considerably better and commenced the skeleton of a new novel, but his work was so badly done that in a fit of irritability he crushed the paper in his hand and threw it down. Friday he felt much better and went out to take a walk with Col. CHARRAS, but found himself too weak to continue far, and returned. That night he had a return of the neuralgia, and the next day, Saturday, another attack of the ague in an aggravated form. That night he was struck with paralysis, and thus lay unconscious till early Monday morning, a period of thirty-six hours, when he died. Just before his death, however, he threw his eyes upon his two domestics, who were standing near him, with an expression of affection, and reaching out squeezed their hands. On Saturday morning, comprehending himself that his disease was assuming a dangerous form, he said to his friend Col. CHARRAS, "I wish to die as I have lived, a free thinker." He insisted upon the accomplishment of this desire, and it was respected. His body was embalmed, and for the present is placed in a vault at Annecy, in Savoy, where he lived. An immense multitude of republicans and exiles attended the funeral.

M. POMMARD is spending the Summer at Annecy, where he appears to be retained by the charms of the lovely little Princess DE SOLMS BOMPAFARTE.

Among the names of the literary men who are likely to be decorated with the Legion of Honor on the occasion of the approaching national fête, are those of ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., and THEODORE BARRIERE.

MALAKOFF.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the America's Mails.

The *America's* mails arrived in this City early yesterday morning. A portion of the details of the European news was given in our Morning Edition of yesterday. Further particulars of the disaster to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable will be found in another column, together with a letter from our Halifax Correspondent.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

LATEST ACCOUNTS—SPREAD OF THE MUTINY—DELHI UNFALLEN.

The Indian mail has arrived, with news from Bombay to July 14.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. There had been a good deal of fighting outside the fort walls. The rebels were repulsed with loss on every occasion.

Gen. VAN CORTLANDT, when marching upon Sirsa and Hissar, had two engagements with the rebels near Sirsa, the last being a very decided one. The rebels fled in disorder, leaving two hundred dead on the field, besides prisoners.

The Punjaub remains quiet.

Gen. WOODBURN'S column crushed the rebellion at Amungabad.

Intelligence has been received of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Sestapore, Agore, Nowgaon, Bandu, Futtyghur, Mhow and Indore.

The Governors of the Presidencies are at their respective seats.

The Money Market was in a very unsettled state. *Money difficult to be had on any terms.* Government securities have given way considerably. Import market very quiet; business done to a modera'e extent. Freights advanced a little.

The Bombay Times of the 14th says:

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion.

Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th June, the date of our latest advices, *vide* Lahore. It is matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of the cause of the rebels has effectually checked the disposition of other mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them, seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up deservedly on the occasion by Gen. BARNARD'S force. Whether any of them got inside the walls or not we cannot say.

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Sestapore, Sangor, Nowgoan, Bandah, Futtyghur, Mhow and Indore; and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each in so far as they are known to us. It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shanjehanpore, Lucknow and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak, the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety, and swore to the last moment these miscreants SWORE to protect their officers to the death. The fatal morning was Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shotted gun being fired as the signal about 11 o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon amongst them, the Cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grape shot, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of 70 miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded; the whole of the officers (29th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, ceasing to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Soahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars. Our columns will be found to contain elsewhere a list of the refugees that were at Nynee Tal on the 19th ult., and there are probably many concealed in the plain, waiting an opportunity to join them.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 31st ult., the 6th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d Regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any further violence. Fyzabad lies in the very heart of Oude, and is situate upon a branch of the Goggra.

Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Futtyghur (Fatruckabad) and Shahjehanpore alone remain. The 10th Regiment has unquestionably given in, simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The Sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to the officers, but a most melancholy rumor prevailed in Allahabad on the 23d inst as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place.

We have now again arrived at the close of a long and tragic story. We can of course understand well the intense excitement this intelligence will produce at home, and we pass on without comment to notice the state of matters before Delhi, and the progress of the siege.

The force at General BARNARD'S disposal has doubtless been inadequate for the reduction of the place, but no important reinforcements must have joined his camp long ere this, we entertain a confident hope that our next advices will announce the fall of the place. Meantime the force has not been idle. Animated by the courage of Sir JOHN LAWRENCE they have made the most desperate sorties, but ever with the same result. They have been driven back into the city with terrible loss on every occasion to find eventually as we trust their tomb within its walls. Our columns contain ample details of these several actions, and to attempt to summarize them here would swell our epitome to an inconvenient length.

General VAN CORTLANDT, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar, with the Buttiannah irregular force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighborhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. The last action was a very decided one, and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Bikanir Rajah, 2,700 men of all arms, have joined General CORTLANDT'S force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major-General ROMOLEZER'S movable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices, *viâ* Mahoza.

The whole Punjab remains quiet, thanks to the energetic conduct of the Commissioner, and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regiments have begged the restoration of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi; but it would be madness, after what has transpired, to listen to such prayers. The men may be loyal in their present mood, but in the presence of so example as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certainty.

To quell the mutiny which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudd, from Mhow to Bundelkund, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Mallegaum, under the command of Col. C. H. SCUDAMORE, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows: Half Troop Horse Artillery (European), a squadron H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, a wing H. M. 86th Regiment Foot, 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 24 Regiment Nizam's Cavalry, a detachment of the Poona Horse, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

Gen. WOODBURN'S movable column, reluctantly ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungabad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpore territories, and the doubtful temper of the Nizam's troops. Whatever to learn that the general has been compelled to resign the command through severe sickness. This force is composed as follows: Two squadrons H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, a battery European Horse Artillery, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 64th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, (one wing,) the Light Infantry Battalion, (Poona.)

General WOODBURN'S column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remember the 1st Regiment Nizam's Cavalry mutinied, and the presence of the force at that station will doubtless overawe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

We are as yet without particulars of the mutiny at Sangor, the news of which reached us on the 8th inst. from our correspondent at Kamptee, who was able, however, to inform us that no atrocities had as yet been committed, all the officers and families, with the European Artillery, having taken refuge in the Fort. Sangor is the chief station in the district known as the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and must have a considerable European population in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has transpired at Jhansi, in these same territories, much uneasiness must be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their families have found refuge in the Fort also.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the headquarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry stationed there, have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion in the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that beside Mrs. SKENE and family, Mrs. BROWNE, Miss BROWNE and Miss DAVIDSON have been killed. Altogether twelve of our countrymen and women were slaughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two Custom's officers, who have reached Agra.

At Mhow the 23d Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied, the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3d Nizam's Cavalry prove staunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain OAK was within 50 miles of Mhow some days ago.

ACTIONS BEFORE DELHI.

From the Delhi Gazette Extra.

The following letter, dated Camp before Delhi, June 18, will be found highly interesting:

Rather a brisk affair occurred here yesterday. During the day, but particularly in the afternoon, the enemy were observed outside the Lahore Gate in large numbers, evidently planning and carrying out some special project. At six o'clock P. M. our troops were turned out to ascertain, if possible, what it might be, and in a very short time they were busily engaged in most laudable musketry practice. Towards (6½ P.M.) with a troop of Horse Artillery we moved round on the ground. The Rifles (H. M. 60th) and the Ghoorkas being the other principal *Dramatis Personæ*. After a time it was observed that a large detail, called "Ed Ghah," opposite the Ajmere Gate, was being occupied by the enemy, and that it had been strengthened from without by the defences which had been constructed during the day.

It was received that the said Ghat should be ours; though I must tell you that it was an exceedingly strong position, which a few hundred stout-hearted men might hold in face of thousands. It was attacked accordingly, and taken in glorious style. The enemy stood for a time; but their show of resistance was, on the whole, brief. The gates of the place were smashed, the enemy's ammunition (two hackery loads) blown up, and the only gun (a 9 pounder) which they had time to bring to the scene of action, spiked, taken and walked off with four de suite. Their loss was probably considerable. I should think at least 100 killed—whilst, I rejoice to say, we only lost three or four men in all, exclusive of a small number on the list of wounded.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, Wednesday, June 24.

I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any news from this quarter. Yesterday, the enemy attacked us in great force from the Sabjee Mandee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in the village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last, it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to sun and fatigue, &c., but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harrassing work, and how manfully, through God's blessing, we have repulsed every one of their desperate attacks. We have now been here 16 days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier CHAMBERLAIN came in, I hear, today.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, Sunday, June 21.

About our two attacks, yesterday and the day before—the second was made early in the morning. They killed us with round shot, but before as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the city to-day are much better; they are said to be disheartened and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say, "What's the use of going out to fight; they always get the best of it." We certainly did them considerable damage in the attack on the 19th—the ground was horrid to look at.

We are sorry to learn, from later letters, that on *the 19th the Nusseerabad mutineers, with some (said* to be six) guns, contrived to get in rear of our position and created great confusion. They were of course driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and two guns, but our loss was also severe, *and when we consider that common precaution would* have averted this loss, we feel bound to state that there must be great incompetency elsewhere; and the sooner the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are entrusted to other care the better. The losses we have to deplore are Colonel YULE, H. M. 9th Lancers, Captain ALEXANDER, 3d N.I., Mr. HUMPHERY, and 10 men, killed; Colonel BROOKE, Quartermaster General, and several others, wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord CLARENDON had made a speech in Parliament upon the question of the Principalities, in which he said:

"With reference to the part we have taken in this matter, I think it will be found, when the protocols come to be laid upon the table, that the conduct of Sir H. BULWER, our Commissioner at Bucharest, has been characterised with the utmost moderation, and that in his counsels to his colleagues he has acted strictly in conformity with the instructions he received. I do not think that at this moment we have any right to lay upon the table protocols which are not our own, but which are the protocols in which six other Powers are concerned. They were communicated to us as confidential documents, and we cannot consider them sufficiently our property to lay them upon the table of the House. It is perfectly true that there have been various documents published which were laid before the Commissioners, and copies of which were forwarded to her Majesty's Government; but we are in no way responsible for the publication of them, and we cannot vouch for the correctness of them, as many of them have been disputed and denied by the parties on the opposite side. The real point of difference has been the interpretation of the firman as it applied to Moldavia. That point was referred to Constantinople, when, by the unanimous decision of the representatives of the Powers, it was agreed that it should be interpreted in the same manner as it applied to Wallachia, making those exceptions necessary for the difference of the laws in Moldavia. The representatives of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia protested against the regulations of the Divan, which, as they contended, prevented a fair representation of the people; and they agreed to recommend to the Porte that the elections be annulled, and that a fresh election should take place. The Sultan considered that it would not be consistent with his dignity if he were to yield to the demand so made by these four Powers; and that in a matter which affected the completion of the Treaty of Paris, there should be a unanimous recommendation conveyed to him by the representatives of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty. Negotiations followed, which were not assisted by telegraphic messages upon which different interpretations were put, and in the middle of this we received the news of a diplomatic interruption having occurred at Constantinople. About this time the Emperor of the French, accompanied by his Ministers (or Foreign Affairs, arrived at Osborne, and they gave us an opportunity of fully reviewing a state of affairs which might otherwise have become very complicated. Upon considering the matter, we arrived at the same conclusion that Lord REDCLIFFE had been no narrative as to the disposition and evidence such as would have enabled us to come to an English election; still that there were reasonable grounds of the existence of irregularities which justified the representations that had been made to the Porte. We felt it was to the interest of the Porte itself that there should be no doubt on the subject; that the treaty could not be fulfilled without a faithful representation of the feelings of the people of the principalities; and, above all, that the English Government could not support an election, the questionable character of which we ourselves admitted. We therefore thought we would be justified in recommending the Sultan to annul the elections, and at the same time revise the electoral lists. We also felt that the Sultan, having vindicated his dignity and independence in refusing the request of the four Powers, he could, without injury to his dignity as a sovereign, comply with the request which would now be submitted to him by all the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris. I believe there will be no difficulty in obtaining the Sultan's compliance, and that all doubts will be removed with reference to the elections in Moldavia. I also believe that there will be ultimately no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of Paris in a manner that will prove satisfactory to all parties.

On the subject of Railway communication with India, Mr. EWART had drawn the attention of the House of Commons to the expediency of facilitating railway communication between Great Britain and India, by the route of the Euphrates. He disclaimed any antagonism with the Suez Canal, which formed the natural route to China, Southern India and Australia; and stated that it form a more direct communication with Northern India than by the Red Sea by 800 miles. He urged the especial claim of this route at the present time, when all were anxiously looking for the arrival of the Indian mails, to the consideration of the House and the country. The expense would be £1,100,000, upon which the Turkish Government had offered to guarantee six per cent, and he expressed a hope that this session would not be allowed to pass without the House and the Government giving their attention to the plan. Mr. ELLICE was of opinion that the Government should be careful how they granted money out of the public funds for the furtherance of any commercial project. Lord PALMERSTON was also of opinion that in these private projects, notwithstanding the benefits which they might confer with regard to both commercial and political communication with India, the Government ought to appear only as benevolent spectators.

The London *Star* comments upon the second defeat of *Priscess*:

The Success of *Tournament* for the Leger County Cup yesterday, and the defeat of the American mare *Priscess*, have created a sensation. The Americans are sorely chagrined, and they regard the inglorious exhibition made by *Priscess* as humiliating and mortifying. And no wonder, for they openly beseved of the triumph of the Stars and Stripes over the flower of the English turf celebrities. As Goodwood a lesson was taught them, for, in their overwhelming confidence, they allowed their horses to be ridden by native jockeys, totally ignorant of the art and they succeeded by an English rider. Still, the boldness of the pace at Goodwood enabled *Priscess* to "live" with her competitors to nearly a distance from home. At Lewes the case was altered, for the pace was from the swift, and *Priscess*, on whom Brother Jonathan had founded his hopes, was cut down, without having the shadow of a chance. The American horses *Fryer* and *Lecompte* may, however, yet prove that the reputation which preceded them to this country is not founded on boasting and error.

The Good Samaritan on the Ocean.

From the European Times, 15th.

An interesting event took place at the Sailors' Home in this town on Wednesday, and the newspaper press can be employed to no higher or more beneficial duty than giving to the world such testimonies of heroism and devotion as the facts which came out on this occasion. In the early part of December last an American vessel called the *H. E.* met in a thicking state with an English ship in mid-Atlantic called the *John Garvee*—bore down upon her, and was engaged the whole of the night in carrying off the crew, together with the Captain's wife and child—in all twenty four, and placing them on board the *H. E.* Mr. J. B. GRAVES, the Chairman of the Shipowners' Association of this town, was empowered by the Board of Trade to make to Capt. HODGES, who commanded the *H. E.*, an acknowledgment of the feeling entertained towards him by that branch of the Executive Government, and Mr. GRAVES appears to have executed his commission with tact and judgment. As the conduct of the owners of the *H. E.* was equally noble and disinterested with that of the brave and considerate man who commanded their ship, we may as well quote a portion of Mr. GRAVES' speech on this interesting occasion. After stating the facts we have mentioned, he thus proceeded in reference to the crew of the disabled craft:

"You received them on board your ship, and brought them to New York. During the time they were on board your ship you provided for their wants; and your owners, in order not to affect in any way your conduct, have refused to receive any pecuniary advantage or remuneration for the maintenance of these people on board. But the Board of Trade, anxious that your owners should not, in addition to risking their property, suffer pecuniary loss, have instructed their Lord to convey to you through them the sum of £50, which we believe to be about the sum they would be out of pocket. To you we have the pleasure of conveying, as a mark of the approval of the Board of Trade, this magnificent telescope. *We are aware that to men of your stamp the consciousness of having done a brave and generous action needs no other reward*; but it will be a satisfaction to your children to look at this testimonial, to remind them what their father has done, and also be an incentive to others to *follow your praiseworthy example. We have of late* had the privilege of presenting to British shipmasters tokens such as this, *showing* great vigilance on the part of your Government in rewarding the masters of British ships; and we have, therefore, peculiar pleasure in reciprocating to-day the vigilance of your Government in thus presenting to you this token of our *esteem. This comes from the Government, but we* beg you will receive it as a grateful token from the British nation. The Board has much pleasure now, in presenting this, to express their personal wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

The telescope, manufactured by a first class London maker, bore this appropriate inscription: "Presented by the British Government to L. P. HODGES, commander of the American ship *H. E.*, for the humane generously rendered by him to the master and crew of the British ship *John Garvee*, on the 6th of December, 1856."

No method could be devised more becoming than this for such acts as we have named, and it is gratifying to observe that of late years such gallant acts of devotion on that great highway of nations, the Atlantic, have been reciprocal—sometimes an American ship relieving the sinking crew of an English ship, as in the case of Capt. NYE, to which we have more than once referred, and sometimes an English ship relieving or rescuing the crew of an American ship, and a recognition of services so tendered has always been promptly acknowledged by the Government at Washington. The reply of Capt. HODGES was such as became his bravery and modesty. He said that "he received the token of respect from the British Government with pleasure; but he thought that to rescue a *fellow being was only a duty owed by one to another.* The testimonial was one that he should highly prize, and for which for ever after he should entertain a feeling of humanity, which *it was his duty to do*, and the consciousness of having done his duty would at all *times be to him* quite an adequate reward for any dangers or trials that he might have undergone."

So far as regards the principals in this affair of benevolence and mercy. *But while rendering honor* to those to whom honor is due, we must not omit a passing reference with regard to the owners of the *H. E.* If any calamity had occurred to their property while engaged in this act of mercy, they would have been the sufferers, and yet we find them generously refusing all remuneration for the maintenance of twenty-four persons during the remainder of the voyage of at least fifteen hundred miles, in order that Captain HODGES might obtain full credit for his devotion under the circumstances to the cause of suffering humanity. This, we say, is an act as deserving of praise as any that has fallen within our experience, and we are sorry that we can find no mention of the names of the kind-hearted and good men who have played so generous a part. The Board of Trade, anxious that these gentlemen should sustain no loss by their liberality, have remitted them £60 for the keep of the crew during the passage, and have done so with considerate delicacy. But the whole transaction as regards all parties from first to last, is so creditable to human nature,—so manlish and warm-hearted, that it affords us a pleasure to give it this prominence.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

CONTINENTAL PROSPECTS.

Intelligence from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the Porte has dispatched to its representatives abroad a statement relative to the Moldavian elections. *It replies to certain facts*, of which the French ministers have complained, and seeks to prove that they must be attributed to the peculiar organisation of the Principalities.

The *Constitutionnel*, semi official organ, says:

"The existing difficulties at Constantinople appear to be about to receive a solution agreeable to the demands made by the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia. *The auspicious interview which has taken place at Osborne between Sovereigns* animated with the *same desire for conciliation and peace inspires us with the hope* that the English Government under the empire of these favorable circumstances will consent to support the demands made of the Divan in the name of conventions and treaties. In a country so equitable as England, public opinion could only take one direction with regard to the question at issue. The flagrant illegality of the Moldavian elections bears its own condemnation. The British Government may have changed its views respecting the necessity of exempting the union of the two provinces, but we do not believe that it has changed with regard to the engagement taken to allow the Roumain population to manifest freely its desires. The *elections* were made in defiance of the conventions agreed upon by the Porte and by the representatives of the Powers, and injunctions of all kinds were committed. The British Government may have been misinformed by its agents, and may have hesitated for a moment in the part it was to pursue; but as soon as it received more, it sought to know the real state of the question, and we have reason to believe it has decided by joining in the opinion of the majority of the Powers. In a country which carries to so great an extent the most favorable principles, public opinion would not be satisfied with a mere appearance of consultation, and the Government would be careful how they granted money out of the public funds for the furtherance of any commercial project. Lord PALMERSTON was also of opinion that in these private projects, notwithstanding the benefits which they might confer with regard to both commercial and political communication with India, the Government ought to appear only as benevolent spectators.

The London *Star* comments upon the second defeat of *Priscess*:

The Success of *Tournament* for the Leger County Cup yesterday, and the defeat of the American mare *Priscess*, have created a sensation. The Americans are sorely chagrined, and they regard the inglorious exhibition made by *Priscess* as humiliating and mortifying. And no wonder, for they openly beseved of the triumph of the Stars and Stripes over the flower of the English turf celebrities. At Goodwood a lesson was taught them, for, in their overwhelming confidence, they allowed their horses to be ridden by native jockeys, totally ignorant of the art and they succeeded by an English rider. Still, the boldness of the pace at Goodwood enabled *Priscess* to "live" with her competitors to nearly a distance from home. At Lewes the case was altered, for the pace was from the swift, and *Priscess*, on whom Brother Jonathan had founded his hopes, was cut down, without having the shadow of a chance. The American horses *Fryer* and *Lecompte* may, however, yet prove that the reputation which preceded them to this country is not founded on boasting and error.

The Good Samaritan on the Ocean.

From the European Times, 15th.

An interesting event took place at the Sailors' Home in this town on Wednesday, and the newspaper press can be employed to no higher or more beneficial duty than giving to the world such testimonies of heroism and devotion as the facts which came out on this occasion. In the early part of December last an American vessel called the *H. E.* met in a thicking state with an English ship in mid-Atlantic called the *John Garvee*—bore down upon her, and was engaged the whole of the night in carrying off the crew, together with the Captain's wife and child—in all twenty four, and placing them on board the *H. E.* Mr. J. B. GRAVES, the Chairman of the Shipowners' Association of this town, was empowered by the Board of Trade to make to Capt. HODGES, who commanded the *H. E.*, an acknowledgment of the feeling entertained towards him by that branch of the Executive Government, and Mr. GRAVES appears to have executed his commission with tact and judgment. As the conduct of the owners of the *H. E.* was equally noble and disinterested with that of the brave and considerate man who commanded their ship, we may as well quote a portion of Mr. GRAVES' speech on this interesting occasion. After stating the facts we have mentioned, he thus proceeded in reference to the crew of the disabled craft:

"You received them on board your ship, and brought them to New York. During the time they were on board your ship you provided for their wants; and your owners, in order not to affect in any way your conduct, have refused to receive any pecuniary advantage or remuneration for the maintenance of these people on board. But the Board of Trade, anxious that your owners should not, in addition to risking their property, suffer pecuniary loss, have instructed their Lord to convey to you through them the sum of £50, which we believe to be about the sum they would be out of pocket. To you we have the pleasure of conveying, as a mark of the approval of the Board of Trade, this magnificent telescope. *We are aware that to men of your stamp the consciousness of having done a brave and generous action needs no other reward*; but it will be a satisfaction to your children to look at this testimonial, to remind them what their father has done, and also be an incentive to others to *follow your praiseworthy example. We have of late* had the privilege of presenting to British shipmasters tokens such as this, *showing* great vigilance on the part of your Government in rewarding the masters of British ships; and we have, therefore, peculiar pleasure in reciprocating to-day the vigilance of your Government in thus presenting to you this token of our *esteem. This comes from the Government, but we* beg you will receive it as a grateful token from the British nation. The Board has much pleasure now, in presenting this, to express their personal wishes for your welfare and prosperity.

The telescope, manufactured by a first class London maker, bore this appropriate inscription: "Presented by the British Government to L. P. HODGES, commander of the American ship *H. E.* for the humane generously rendered by him to the master and crew of the British ship *John Garvee*, on the 6th of December, 1856."

No method could be devised more becoming than this for such acts as we have named, and it is gratifying to observe that of late years such gallant acts of devotion on that great highway of nations, the Atlantic, have been reciprocal—sometimes an American ship relieving the sinking crew of an English ship, as in the case of Capt. NYE, to which we have more than once referred, and sometimes an English ship relieving or rescuing the crew of an American ship, and a recognition of services so tendered has always been promptly acknowledged by the Government at Washington. The reply of Capt. HODGES was such as became his bravery and modesty. He said that "he received the token of respect from the British Government with pleasure; but he thought that to rescue a *fellow being was only a duty owed by one to another.* The testimonial was one that he should highly prize, and for which for ever after he should entertain a feeling of humanity, which *it was his duty to do*, and the consciousness of having done his duty would at all *times be to him* quite an adequate reward for any dangers or trials that he might have undergone."

So far as regards the principals in this affair of benevolence and mercy. *But while rendering honor* to those to whom honor is due, we must not omit a passing reference with regard to the owners of the *H. E.* If any calamity had occurred to their property while engaged in this act of mercy, they would have been the sufferers, and yet we find them generously refusing all remuneration for the maintenance of twenty-four persons during the remainder of the voyage of at least fifteen hundred miles, in order that Captain HODGES might obtain full credit for his devotion under the circumstances to the cause of suffering humanity. This, we say, is an act as deserving of praise as any that has fallen within our experience, and we are sorry that we can find no mention of the names of the kind-hearted and good men who have played so generous a part. The Board of Trade, anxious that these gentlemen should sustain no loss by their liberality, have remitted them £60 for the keep of the crew during the passage, and have done so with considerate delicacy. But the whole transaction as regards all parties from first to last, is so creditable to human nature,—so manlish and warm-hearted, that it affords us a pleasure to give it this prominence.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

CONTINENTAL PROSPECTS.

Intelligence from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the Porte has dispatched to its representatives abroad a statement relative to the Moldavian elections. *It replies to certain facts*, of which the French ministers have complained, and seeks to prove that they must be attributed to the peculiar organisation of the Principalities.

The *Constitutionnel*, semi official organ, says:

"The existing difficulties at Constantinople appear to be about to receive a solution agreeable to the demands made by the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia. *The auspicious interview which has taken place at Osborne between Sovereigns* animated with the *same desire for conciliation and peace inspires us with the hope* that the English Government under the empire of these favorable circumstances will consent to support the demands made of the Divan in the name of conventions and treaties. In a country so equitable as England, public opinion could only take one direction with regard to the question at issue. The flagrant illegality of the Moldavian elections bears its own condemnation. The British Government may have changed its views respecting the necessity of exempting the union of the two provinces, but we do not believe that it has changed with regard to the engagement taken to allow the Roumain population to manifest freely its desires. The *elections* were made in defiance of the conventions agreed upon by the Porte and by the representatives of the Powers, and injunctions of all kinds were committed. The British Government may have been misinformed by its agents, and may have hesitated for a moment in the part it was to pursue; but as soon as it received more, it sought to know the real state of the question, and we have reason to believe it has decided by joining in the opinion of the majority of the Powers. In a country which carries to so great an extent the most favorable principles, public opinion would not be satisfied with a mere appearance of consultation, and the Government would be careful how they granted money out of the public funds for the furtherance of any commercial project. Lord PALMERSTON was also of opinion that in these private projects, notwithstanding the benefits which they

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, August 29, 1857.

AMERICANS IN PRUSSIA.

Public Dinner to Gov. Vroom, of New-Jersey, by the Americans in Berlin.

[Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.]

BERLIN, Monday, July 20, 1857.

In anticipation of the approaching return of Gov. VROOM to the United States, the Americans resident in Berlin, desiring to give expression to their high sense of his ability in the discharge of his public duties as Ambassador at the Court of Prussia, and his kindness and hospitality to his fellow-countrymen, held a meeting on the 16th of July, at which the following resolution, offered by Mr. EDWARDS, of Massachusetts, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, We learn that our honored Ambassador, his Excellency Gov. VROOM, has resigned his position at the Prussian Court, and is soon to depart for America, therefore Resolved,

That we receive this intelligence with profound and universal regret.

That the able, distinguished ability and truly republican spirit with which he has discharged the responsible and high office may justly be the pride of every American.

That the genial courtesy and generous hospitality which he and his family have welcomed the stranger and cherished the happiness and interests of their countrymen in a foreign land shall never be forgotten.

That, as an inadequate, but most sincere and heartfelt token of gratitude and regard, we will offer him a public dinner, and confer with him immediately by committee as to the time when it may be agreeable for him to honor us with his presence.

In pursuance of the fourth resolution, Mr. JOHNS, of Virginia, was appointed a committee to confer with Governor VROOM, and the following correspondence ensued:

BERLIN, Prussia, July 18, 1857.

HONORED AND DEAR SIR: The Americans resident in Berlin, participating with pleasure your approaching departure from this city, desire to unite in some public demonstration, however, to our admiration of the dignity and ability with which you have represented our country at this Court, or how peculiarly gratifying personally, most of our guests to the hospitality by which you have rendered so much to our own comfort and happiness during our residence in Berlin, sentiments in which we are well assured we share in common with all our fellow-citizens who have resided here during your official residence at this Court.

At a meeting, therefore, of the resident Americans, in which the feelings have expressed were manifested with singular unanimity and enthusiasm, the undersigned was appointed a Committee to write you to accompany you, your fellow-citizens and friends, the evening of a complimentary dinner, and to request you to name the day on which it would be most convenient for you to honor us with your presence, thereby personally the feelings and wishes of those in whose behalf I write, I am yours,

Most respectfully, EDWARD S JOYNES.

To His Excellency Governor VROOM, Minister, &c., &c., of the United States at Berlin.

To which Governor VROOM returned the following reply:

BERLIN, July 20, 1857.

MR. E. S. JOYNES: *Dear Sir*: I have received your note of the 18th inst., communicating to me the request of yourself and the Americans resident in Berlin, that I would accept of a complimentary dinner before leaving for the United States.

Deeply impressed with this mark of respect and confidence from my countrymen, and grateful for the generous sentiments they have so kindly expressed through you, as their organ, I accept with pleasure the invitation with which they have honored me, and would propose Saturday, the 25th instant, as the day which, if entirely agreeable to them, will suit my convenience.

With great respect and esteem, I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant, P. D. VROOM.

In accordance with the above arrangements, on the appointed day (Saturday) the little band of Americans in Berlin met to receive their honored guest. After a handsome and elegant repast, the cloth having been removed, the Chairman, Rev. Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Massachusetts, rose and addressed Gov. VROOM in most eloquent and heartfelt remarks. In words full of patriotic pride, the speaker paid a just tribute to the ability, the moderation, the sagacity, and true Republicanism manifested while Gov. VROOM had displayed as American Ambassador at this Court, and gave earnest expression to the gratitude, confidence, and affection, with which he had inspired his fellow citizens, who had known him in this official capacity, and concluded with the following toast:

Our Distinguished guest, Gov. VROOM, of New Jersey—May he long live to enjoy the honors of his country, the affection of his friends, the love of his family, and the approbation of his conscience."

Deeply moved by this cordial tribute, Gov. VROOM replied most feelingly and eloquently. Thanking his fellow-citizens for the honor they had paid him, he addressed them in a tone of elevated patriotism, which showed that long residence in a royal capital had not diminished his Republican spirit, nor had absence conquered his love of country. Briefly reviewing the period of his official residence in Berlin, he spoke in terms of grateful recollection of the kindness and favor with which his mission had been received, and its peaceful objects, aided by the King of Prussia and the officers of the Prussian Government. The whole address was worthy of a man retiring so honorably from so high a post. Coming manifestly from the heart of the speaker, his words went to the hearts of the hearers, and formed the subject of the sincerest pride and gratification.

During the course of the evening a number of toasts were read and responded to. Among them were:

A Free Press and a Pure Pulpit—The ministers of human knowledge and of heavenly wisdom; the guardians of public morality, of free thought, and of pure faith; with them our national liberties are secure.

American Genius and American Enterprise—Eminent in every learned profession, and first in all the arts of life.

The Rising Genius of American Literature—May its achievements be worthy of the land of its birth; may all its efforts be consecrated to truth, and all its crowns be laid upon the altar of Liberty.

The Women of America—Lovely at home, they are equally lovely abroad. Their virtues are native, their graces inimitable.

The room was handsomely decorated with American flags, portraits of WASHINGTON and other distinguished Americans, and the table beautifully ornamented with our national emblems. The utmost enthusiasm and conviviality prevailed, and we feel sure that all present will long remember this occasion.

Two Men Killed by a Bear at West Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

Two horrible occurrences took place during the course of last night at West Troy, either one of which is sufficiently tragical. It seems that Mr. ROBERT GRANGER, proprietor of the Half Ferry, between this city and West Troy, kept near the landing at the latter place, two tame bears chained to a stake. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a half-breed Indian named JAMES H. HARVEY, wishing to cross the ferry, went up to near where these animals were chained. He unconsciously went to sleep under a boat which was lying there, being, it is supposed, somewhat intoxicated. He rushed out from the boat in a few minutes, screaming, with one of the bears fastened on him, clawing and biting his face. A boat full of passengers just coming in, they rushed to his rescue, and with clubs beat off the bear. He was found to be most horribly mangled, and was this morning removed to the Albany Hospital, where he has since died. The bear was late almost unnoticed.

About 2 o'clock this morning, a man named JOHN HOEY, a cassilier from Rochester, also somewhat intoxicated, by a most singular fatality, went to sleep in the same place and was also seized by the bear. He was also most horribly mangled by the monster, and was only rescued from his clutches by the greatest exertions on the part of the inmates of Monsser's house. He was removed to a stable near by, where he now lies, with the certainty of dying in a few hours. Dr. WITBECK, who attends him, and who is Coroner, will then hold an inquest, and the blame be placed where it belongs. The bear was killed this morning, in company with his unoffending companion.

Interesting Decision—County Superintendents of the Poor vs The Commissioners of Emigration.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

TROY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1857.

Mr. Justice WELLES, of the Seventh Judicial District, has just rendered a decision which is of great importance to your City and to the Commissioners of Emigration. It has heretofore been the custom of the various County Superintendents of the Poor throughout the State, to treat emigrant paupers, for whose support the Commissioners pay, in the same manner as others applying for relief, and to send them to the Poorhouse or grant them temporary supplies as seemed proper. In December last, the Commissioners of Emigration notified the respective County Superintendents throughout the State that thereafter no accounts for "temporary relief" would be allowed for emigrant paupers, but all relief must be distributed by means of the County Houses, except when the paupers could not be moved, and in that case the fact must be sworn to by the Attending Physician. This raised a great outcry among the Superintendents.

Among the County Superintendents who refused to live up to the instructions was the one from Monroe County, who granted out door relief, as usual, and sent in his bill to the Commissioners. They refused to audit it, whereupon the Superintendent sued them for the amount of the bill. The Supreme Court sustains him, and has given judgment for the plaintiff, thus deciding:

That the kind of relief to be granted to emigrant paupers is in the discretion of the County Superintendents, and that the Commissioners of Emigration have little or no control over the matter.

Judge WELLES is highly esteemed as a jurist, and the opinion in the rural districts is well received.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from Aug. 6 to Aug. 13, 1857:

A. De Marks and wife, J. F. Halsted, A. W. Brotto, Dr. Ludlow, H. W. Hicks, Samuel Whitney, Dr. Brunson and family, J. R. Woodbury and wife, Joseph Francis, Isaac P. Francis, Dr Geo. B. Hunt, C. W. Godard, J. G. Vesser, Paul Negrid, John Gaskell, Mrs. J. A. H. Bell and family, J. Brunwell, New-York; J. M. Atwood, Dr. H. W. Bruner, J. Hazel, J. B. Evenhart, H. Lazarus and lady, M. Simpson, C. B. Simpson, Pennsylvania; L. Hunse, J. M. Hanse, Jr., E. L. Gibson, F. M. Fisk, Louisiana; C. Tuttle, S. M. Barnett, Ohio; G. S. Lester, J. A. Rockwell and wife, Connecticut; E. Bramhall, F. Stephenson, A. N. Sampson, D. E. Smith, G. A. Gerrish, C. E. Fairbanks, Massachusetts; E. H. Grandin, New-Jersey; J. H. B. Latrobe, Maryland; C. D. Hubbard, Virginia; V. de Boiswavin, Missouri; P. Henry, M. F. Smith, Alabama; A. Blake, W. B. Heyward, South Carolina.

Is it a "personal" item to tell of a dog dying of a broken heart? The Cincinnati Gazette has the following: A well known gentleman, and an old citizen, who was quite fond of dogs, and who usually kept several of them about his house, had one in particular that was much attached to him. Some months since the gentleman died suddenly, and from that time his canine friend evinced unmistakable signs of grief at his loss, and seemed utterly inconsolable. He would not eat with any degree of heartiness, and gradually pined away until he became a mere skeleton. He often manifested symptoms of affection for a robe de chambre his master had been in the habit of wearing, and when permitted to lie down upon that article of dress, appeared as contented as he could be in his bereavement. The devoted dog grew thinner and thinner every day, and, about two months after his master's decease, died of the same disease, and at the same hour precisely.

The Leeds *Mercury* says that the celebrated American Methodist preacher, Rev. James Caughey, whose ministry in that country and Ireland was so popular and successful some years ago, has just visited at Sheffield on a similar visit. It is supposed that in consequence of the excitement caused by strong denunciations against him, his services during his stay in England, will principally be rendered to the "United Methodist Free Churches," and to other branches of Methodism.

Among the passengers arrived in the *America*, at Boston, from Europe, were John P. Bigelow and Rev. Dr. Caldicott, of Boston; Prof. Lincoln, of Brown University, and Dominiti and three other artists of the opera troupe at New-York.

The brig *King Druikers*, from Madeira, brought about sixty Portuguese, who have been compelled to leave their native island by religious persecution. The company are to be forwarded to Illinois immediately.

A party of gentlemen recently explored the great ravine of Mount Jefferson, remaining on the mountain all night, and crossing over the hitherto untrodden wilderness to Mount Washington.

J. G. Blaine, of the Kennebec (Augusta) *Journal*, has taken the editorial charge of the Portland *Advertiser*. The two papers are the leading Republican journals of Maine.

The *South-Side Democrat* states that Mr. Buchanan voluntarily headed the list of Washington subscribers to the Chesapeake steam ferry project of Gen. A. Dudley Mann.

Rev. E. H. Chapin is at Rockport, Mass. He has been ill from an attack of acute rheumatism, and was unable to go to Lowell, where he was engaged to preach.

Major-General Windham, the hero of the Redan, has been appointed to an important Indian command. The appointment gives great satisfaction in England.

Charles Manuel, a free negro, was lately sold into slavery at Charlestown, Va., for remaining in the Commonwealth contrary to law. He brought $310.

Meyerbeer has returned to Paris, and of course the ever-to-be-produced "Africaine" is spoken of—the Mrs. Harris of the Parisian musical world.

Ex-President Tyler has been requested to deliver the first address before the Agricultural Society of Southwestern Virginia.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* states that M. Lablache is much improved in health.

Mr. Robert Wylie, an artist of Philadelphia, has executed a bust in plaster of the late Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Richard Ten Broeck, the owner of *Pryor* and *Princess*, is a native of Albany, and was formerly a messenger boy in the New-York Legislature.

A handsome monument is about to be erected over the grave of James Montgomery, at Sheffield, England.

The entertainments in remembrance of the late Douglas Jerrold have already realized more than £2,000.

Mr. George Vandenhoff has written a poem for the coming Winter, which he is to deliver in several places.

The Fight on Devil's River.

From the official report of Lieut. JOHN B. HOOD of the 2d Cavalry, we extract the following account of the late affair with the Indian's on Devil's River:

"About one mile from the trail I discovered, some two miles and a half from me, on a ridge, some horses, and a large white flag waving. I then crossed over to the ridge without water, supposing they were a party of Tonkaways, as instructions had been received at Fort Mason that a party of Tonkaways had gone for their families, and the troops, on their raising a white flag, were to allow them to pass out. I advanced upon them about an hour by sun, with every precaution, ready to fight or talk. They were on a very small mound, but only some ten Indians in sight. I advanced, and some five of them came forward with a flag, and when my party were within some thirty paces they dropped the flag, set fire to a lot of rubbish they had collected, and about thirty rose up from among the Spanish bayonets, within ten paces of us, with about twelve rifles, and the rest with arrows; besides, eight or ten attacked us mounted, with lances and arrows.

My men gave one yell and went into their midst and fought hand to hand; the Indians from their heavy fire, beating us back a little, until I rallied my men with their six shooters. We being within four or five paces, our shots were so heavy that we drove them back. One of my men hung his rifle on the cantle of his saddle to use his six shooter, and an Indian took it off. I forced them back until all the shots of my rifles and six-shooters were expended. I then found that I could not reload, owing to their deadly fire. I felt back a short distance to do so. If I had had two six shooters to a man I would have killed and wounded nearly all of them. As the engagement I killed nine and wounded seven; twelve. I regret to be compelled to report my loss, one man killed, one man missing, supposed to be killed, one mortally wounded, a private and three men severely wounded, one horse killed and three wounded.

After the engagement I had but eleven men to protect my wounded men and horses. I then withdrew to water, which I found at about ten o'clock at night. I immediately sent an express to Lieut. FINK, 8th Infantry, commanding Camp Hudson, for a wagon to transport my wounded to his camp. So soon as my wounded were cared for, Lieut. FINK cheerfully joined me with fifteen men, and we proceeded to the place of action to bury the dead, and make search for the missing men, but no traces of him could be found. From this place the Indians had scattered in all directions. Owing to my small force, and the broken-down condition of my horses, I was unable to make any further pursuit. From what my guide says, I suppose they were Comanches and Lipans. There were two chiefs; one was killed by my sergeant."

☞ The Brown Stone Fever seems to have very considerably abated in Philadelphia. We do not believe that it can pass away entirely, for the material is so cheap, and looks so much better than brick for the front of a building that it will always be extensively used. But it is not now the universal rage as it once was, and this, of course, is attributable to the great number of buildings in which it has been used. It has become common, and hence those who wish their edifices to have a costly or novel aspect resort to other materials. In many instances iron has been fitted up into handsome fronts, and, generally speaking, we believe it is capable of greater architectural embellishment than stone. This material is much oftener used for ornamental facades than is generally supposed, owing to the fact that the iron is painted to imitate stone.

We notice one building in Arch-street with a front of the famous yellow Caen stone, imported from France. It is the only one in the city. Picton has been drawn upon more largely. It is a very elegant material, whose color and smooth texture render it a general favorite. Its cost is the chief obstacle to its use. The bluish Quincy granite, formerly condemned to do service in warehouse pillars, now holds a very prominent place in Chesnut-street, some of the larger and most extensive blocks of buildings on that much frequented thoroughfare being built of it. These even occupy more space in the business part of the street than the brown-stone. Of late years pure dazzling white marble has become the rage in New-York, and we shall expect to see Philadelphia soon return to it, her first love, in consequence. An impetus to the movement here was given by the splendid appearance of the new Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—*Phila. North American.*

MISSOURI.—STEWART ELECTED BY FOUR HUNDRED MAJORITY.—We can barely announce this result, which is certain, though the full official returns are not yet in. Dunklin and Ripley are yet to hear from officially. It is safe that even Dunklin gives a majority for STEWART, but allowing that it give 50 for ROLLINS, STEWART is still 400 ahead. The Coalition is defeated. The Democratic Party is victorious.—*St. Louis Leader*, 26th.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOUND.—It is reported that $2,000 in gold, recently robbed from the safe of the American Express Company, at Quincy, Illinois, was found a few days since in a wood-pile, into which a rat had been chased, and which was torn down to catch the rat. The Company is still minus about $5,500.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Musical Reptile.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Democrat*, writing from Walnut Hill, Lee County, Ga., who is of the *Democrat* assures its readers, "on gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed," gives the following account of the killing of a monster reptile in Harlan County, Ky. He says:

"About three weeks ago five men went to gather whortleberries in the mountainous part of Harlan County, Ky., and in their travels came to a small branch at the foot of a steep ridge, where they discovered a smooth beaten path, or rather slide, that led from the branch up the ridge. Curiosity compelling them to know its meaning, they followed the trail to the top of the ridge, where, to their astonishment, they found about an acre of ground perfectly smooth and destitute of vegetation, near the centre of which they discovered a small sink or cave, large enough to admit a salt barrel.

They concluded to drop in a few stones, and presently their ears were saluted with a loud, rumbling sound, accompanied with a rattling noise; and an enormous serpent made his appearance, blowing and spreading his head, and his forked tongue protruded. The men were struck with wonder and affright, and suddenly the atmosphere was filled with a smell so nauseating that three of the five men were taken very sick; the other two, discovering the condition of their companions, dragged them away from that abode of death. About ten feet of the snake had, to their judgment, made its appearance, when they hurried home and told what they had seen to their neighbors.

The next day were mounted some ten of the hardy mountaineers, armed with rifles determined to destroy the monster. On approaching within one hundred yards of the dwelling of his snakeship, their horses suddenly became restive, and neither kindness nor force could make them go nearer. The men dismounted, and hitching their horses, proceeded on foot with rifles cocked, to the mouth of the cave. They hurried in three or four large stones, and fell back some fifteen steps, when the same noise was heard as heard before, and out came the dreaded reptile, ready, as his looks indicated, to crush the intruder.

About the same length of the snake had appeared from the hole, when eight or ten bullets went through his head, and, as the monster died, he kept on rolling out, until twenty feet of that huge box lay motionless on the ground. It was a rattlesnake with twenty-eight rattles—the first was four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last. With difficulty the men dragged him home, and his skin can now be seen by the curious in Harlan county."

Great Meeting in Toronto in Relation to the Hudson's Bay Territory—Condemnation of Judge Draper and the Government.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this city, or, indeed, in this Province, was held last night in the St. Lawrence Hall, to take into consideration the Hudson's Bay Territory question. The meeting was more than ordinarily respectable, being largely made up of the merchants, business people, and other property-owners of the city. One sentence may describe the meaning and feeling of the entire meeting. That sentence is, that it was unanimously in favor of Canada possessing the territory, planting her institutions in it, and gradually developing its resources. The speeches were all characterized by the strongest expressions of attachment to the Imperial Government; and the cheers which frequently interrupted the speakers, sufficiently indicated the strong feeling of the people on the same subject; but the audience had manifestly made up their minds that British Americans must and ought to be controlled by British Americans; that foreign monopolies are bad in principle, and injurious to any country; and that the Hudson's Bay Company neither civilizes nor promote civilization; and that they ought not longer to have it in their power literally to push back advancing humanity. This was the unmistakable tone of the entire meeting; and is, in fact, the universal feeling in Canada.

The first speaker was Mr. ALLAN MACDONELL, who showed a thorough acquaintance with the history of the Hudson's Bay Company's Charters, or assumed charters; and, though the recital of details of history is not the best way to carry a miscellaneous meeting with you, yet Mr. MACDONELL was listened to with very great interest, and was not unfrequently cheered during his speech. He chiefly dwelt upon the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company really had no charter; and that their monopoly was neither more nor less than a usurpation. He wound up a very effective and well-delivered speech by an eloquent allusion to the climate, soil and value of the territory for purposes of settlement, and for making millions of the poor of Britain and Europe independent, comfortable and respectable, as the United States and Canada had done, and were doing.

COAL FIELDS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The coal fields of Western Virginia are 200 miles long by 100 wide. Adding a working area of 20,000 square miles. At the falls of the Kenawha, the coal seams in the mountain aggregate 120 feet in thickness. The Kenawha *Star* says: It is not believed that the quantity or quality of the coal in the mountains about the falls of Kenawha are any better, if as good, as several of the other localities named. Indeed, the Cannel coal has long been acknowledged as superior to any, and the Coal River next to it. Taking these 120 feet as the thickness which has been found to exist, (and much more may be discovered where search is made known,) and 20,000 square miles as the area of this Western Virginia coal field, and taking a square foot in the bank as equivalent to a bushel of coal after being mined, we have 58,968,180,000,000 bushels of coal, which, at two cents a bushel, amounts to $1,888,163,200,000. But, to avoid even the appearance of extravagance, let the estimate be made at only one half the quantity actually measured in the Kenawha hills, and we have $869,081,600,000 for the value of these coal fields, without including the value of the surface as land for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Although the Senate wing of the Capitol is steadily advancing in every story, the House wing is receiving most attention. A large number of hands are employed in laying the floor of the Representatives' hall, which will apparently not take many days to complete. Good opportunity is now afforded to form an idea of the extent and capacity of the gallery, which will be one of its best features. Every section will be accessible by a door in its immediate neighborhood, so different from the arrangement in the present hall, which gives access only at the ends, or rather at one end. Some exceptions have been made to the plan for ventilating the new hall, which seem to be hypercritical, to say the least. Altogether, apart from the artificial supply of warm and cold air which will be brought to aid, it would certainly appear that the numerous doorways in the line of windows opening to the outer air, on the exterior of the building, as well on the gallery level as on the level of the floor, must be more than sufficient. We observe that the frames for the ground glass ceiling are nearly all in place.

EXCURSION STEAMER SUNK IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.—*The steamer St. Nicholas*, Capt. GUY, which left Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, with some 500 ladies and gentlemen aboard, on an excursion to Tolchester, a short distance down that city, between 5 and 6 o'clock, ran into a brig in tow of the steamer *Belvidere*. The St. Nicholas was moving at a moderate rate of speed when the collision occurred, and many of the excursionists were enjoying themselves dancing on the upper deck. Her bow was much injured, and partially knocked away, so that the water entered at such a rapid rate that Capt. GUY found it necessary to run her ashore, which was accordingly done, and she is now lying off Sandy Point in twelve feet water. Much consternation prevailed amongst the passengers; they were terribly alarmed, but, so far as ascertained, no lives were lost. They were conveyed to the shore, and, excepting a few who came up in the cars, remained in Annapolis during the night. The brig ran into was somewhat but not seriously injured.—*Balt. Patriot, Aug. 27.*

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS.—In St. Louis, on Cass-avenue, a day or two ago, two men, GEORGE BRONSON and ISADORE BRANDRICK, were arrested, and in searching the house the officers discovered, yesterday's *Leader* says, assorted jewelry, consisting chiefly of ladies' broaches, lockets, pins, bracelets, &c., sufficient to fill a half bushel basket, and worth probably from $500 to $800, also bundles of new counterfeit bills done up quite professionally, and "ready for trade," to the amount of over $3,000. These consist of 5's on the National Bank of Providence, R. I.; 5's on the Pittsfield Bank of Pittsfield, Mass.; 5's on the Chippewa Bank of Fepin, Wis.; 10's on the North Western Bank of Virginia, and 20's on the State Bank of Missouri, Palmyra Branch. A large proportion of these are very finely executed, and would deceive any but the most experienced. Of the Chippewa 5's and North Western of Virginia 10's a large number have been put in circulation, and some few of the Missouri 20's.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLING YOUNG MAN.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 27th, says: A young man of this City, (whose name we withhold,) recently residing in New-York, of highly respectable parentage, cultivated mind and polished manners, was arrested day before yesterday upon two charges of embezzlement, one preferred by Messrs. STERLING, CUSHING & HEGEMAN, and the other by STEWART, CUSHING & HEGEMAN, both mercantile firms of New-York. It seems that the young man was employed by these houses as a clerk, and that from the former, as is alleged, he embezzled $2,000, and from the latter $1,000 in money.

At the Police Court yesterday morning he gave bail in $6,500 upon the first, and $1,500 upon the second charge. This is a singular case, and we hope there may be some mistake in the matter. The young man is well known here and has many friends. He has for several years past, until very recently, resided in New-York.

CHICAGO, FOND-DU-LAC, AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.—Within the last few days the General Land Office has been advised that the engineers employed in locating the Ontonagon branch of the Chicago, Fond-du-Lac, and St. Paul Railroad are pushing forward the survey with great rapidity. They have got off from the Trap range on the southern side, and passed the east branch, and are pushing southward quite vigorously. The party is now complete and thoroughly organized. Their supplies are taken forward by pack horses.—*Washington Union.*

FOUND A BABY.—A beautiful female child about three weeks old, and elegantly dressed, was found in the hall of house No. 92 Clinton-place, at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. It was taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, by Officer BOWMAN, and a nurse provided.

Boston Stock and Shoe Trade.

From the Boston Traveller.

Recently there has been a canvass made by a number of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and it has been ascertained that there are 118 wholesale and jobbing boot, shoe, and leather dealers in Boston, whose

Yearly sales amount to.....$34,152,000
106 hides and leather dealers, whose yearly sales amount to.....25,250,000
To which we add the sales of retailers, &c.... 1,250,000

And we have the sum total of.....$61,152,000
Which is the gross amount of yearly sales of all shoe and leather houses who have offices and stores in Boston. Of the shoe houses,

4 do a business of over.....$1,000,000 annually.
2 do a business of over..... 800,000 annually.
9 do a business of over..... 500,000 annually.
20 do a business of over..... 200,000 annually.

Of the leather houses

3 do a business of over.....$1,000,000 annually.
3 do a business of over..... 800,000 annually.
7 do a business of over..... 500,000 annually.
24 do a business of over..... 200,000 annually.

The whole number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather in our State, is estimated to be about 80,000.

The oldest graduate of Dartmouth College, now living, is Rev. Lemuel Ainsworth, of the class of 1773, which is the ninth in the history of the College. He was born July 31, 1760, and consequently completed 100 years of age last month.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Aug. 29.

I.—MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.
II.—THE TELEGRAPH CABLE BROKEN.
III.—INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.
IV.—FOREIGN NEWS.
V.—AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND—Our London Correspondence.
VI.—AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.
VII.—DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.
VIII.—ADVENTURES OF A SEQUESTERED BUDDLIC.
IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Mishaps to the Atlantic Telegraph—The Panic in Wall-street—Kansas and Governor Walker—The South and the North—Spain and Mexico—The Cunningham Case—What the World thinks of us—Speaker Banks, &c., &c.
X.—SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.....$2
Five Copies, one year, for..... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for..... 30

Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance..... 26 cents a year.
Within the State..... 26 cents a year.
Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWITTY, agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours truly,

THOMAS TWITTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1857.

A. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 24 day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New-York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wheeler & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants, their agents from making, using, selling, or even advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machines. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!!

On the 26th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the use or sale of the Hunt & Gibbons machines for violating five patents, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing five patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have in stock a complete assortment of Window Shades of their own manufacture, which are offered at very low prices. K. & F. manufacture under a patent, and the inducements they offer will be appreciated upon examination. Also, Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, English and German Damasks, Cornices, &c., at close prices. No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plaiting, or any one thing whatever, a machine that's got out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

BAD TEA, BAD COFFEE, SUGAR EXTRAVAGantly dear, is the cry all over the City. Now to remedy this, we would recommend you to the grocer of Mr. DICKEY, the Reveger Tea Warehouse, No. 112 Reade-st., or to his up-town store, the Clinton Tea Warehouse, in 9th-av., corner of 10th-st. At either of these establishments you may rely upon an economical and honorable dealing.

R. T. WILDE IN REPORTING HIMSELF TO the business world on his return from Paris, respectfully claims that his stock of Fall and Winter bonnets, fancy feathers, artificial flowers, shades and other ribbons, head-dresses and laces has never been equaled in this City, and he invites an early call from the trade, at No. 251 Broadway.

PARIS BOOTS AND SHOES JUST RECEIVED from "J. Fort," rue Richelieu, and "Mellé," rue Vivienne, and others. Also, a large assortment of our own manufacture.

EUGENE FERRIS & SON, Boot Makers, No. 6 Nassau-st., between Maiden-lane and John-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, on account of partnership, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT.—Applied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., Office Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 17, New-York. A. B. MOEN, Patentee.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN many respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

CAMPBELL, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, COR. 8th-avenue and 20th-st. Strict personal attention and pure medicines. Prescriptions prepared in the most careful manner.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—TELLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Price, at his residence, No. 6 24-st., Mr. WM. L. FOSTER to SUSAN S. TELLER, all of this City.

GORDON—SEAMONS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. W. H. Dikeman, CHARLES GORDON, of Savannah, Ga., to ANN MARIA SEAMONS, of this City.

VAN TASSELL—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 27, at the Sou h-st. M. E. Church, Rev. D. D. Lore, by Rev. J. S. Mitchell, Mr. WM. H. VAN TASSELL to Miss ELIZABETH L. SMITH, all of Brooklyn.

RITCHIE—WADSWORTH.—At Geneseo, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 22, by Rev. Mr. Birchmore, Montgomery RITCHIE to CORNELIA WADSWORTH, daughter of James S. Wadsworth, Esq.

DIED.

BIGGAR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 27, MARY, daughter of the late Hamilton Biggar.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 94 Leight-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Bowes Wilmer Gaskoyne, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Rector Church, Fifth-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 28, WILLIAM HOYT SMITH, Principal of Ward Grammar School, No. 14, aged 36 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Wooster-st.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Rector Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

STEINGRUEHOFF.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug 27, CHARLES SIDNEY, infant son of Rose W. and Catharine B Steingruehoff, aged 9 months.

HENRIQUEZ.—At Pontiac, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 27, ELLEN, wife of Alex. Henriquez, aged 19 years and 11 months.

Carriages will be in readiness at Pier No. 3 North River, on Saturday 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to accompany the body to Greenwood.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, aged 45 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Bridgeport, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

JEWETT.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 27, ADDIE LOUISA JEWETT, aged 4 years, daughter of Albert and Ann Maria Jewett.

Friends of the family are invited to the funeral, this (Saturday) P. M., at 3 o'clock, at the residence of the family, No. 68 Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st.,

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-street.
New Lessee and Manager.....Miss Laura Keene
Acting Manager.....Mr. Lingham
THE REOPENING
of this magnificent temple of public amusement
will take place
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, 1857,
when the performances will commence with the petit opera of
LATE ARRIVALS.
Mrs. Hoskins.....Miss Laura Keene
Mr. Hoskins.....Mr. Lingham
Mr. Bernard.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Mr. Sedley.....Mr. Goddard
Henry Morland.....Mr. Howard
Walter.....Mr. Brown
Lady Dalgetty.....Miss Mary Wells
Caroline Dormer.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
Mary Somerville.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the screaming farce,
A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF,
in which the full strength of the company will appear.
On TUESDAY will be produced a new comicality, called
A CONJUGAL LESSON,
And a new petite drama, styled
ANGELINE.
On WEDNESDAY the new comedy, by Tom Taylor, author of "Still Waters Run Deep," entitled
VICTIMS,
now performing at the Haymarket, London, with great success.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Strong combination of Opera and Comedy.
One night more of the
SIGNORINA VESTVALI,
Engaged expressly for another performance of the grand Opera of
ERNANI,
To accommodate the many hundreds unable to obtain seats on Monday.
Mr. BURTON, his last appearance for some months, in a favorite comic character.
SATURDAY—The comedy, by Colman, of
BLUE DEVILS.
Maurice.....Mr. Burton
The grand Opera, in four acts, of
ERNANI.
Charles V.....Signorina Vestvali
Donna Sorka, Signora Carozzati; Ernani, Sig. Giancouli.
MONDAY—The regular Fall and Winter season will commence. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the distinguished tragedian, will appear.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs or Circle, Private Boxes, Second Circle, 25 exclusive, or 25 for each person.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 29,
The entertainments will commence with
WALLACE,
THE EAST ROUND, OR, MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
LIMERICK BOY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MLLE. FREZZOLINI.
ITALIAN OPERA—SEASON 1857-'58.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. EMMA FREZZOLINI.
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. THALBERG will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
early in September.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The stockholders are particularly requested to select their seats from MONDAY, Aug. 31, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at the office of the Academy of Music, when they will receive their admission tickets for the season commencing Monday, Sept. 7.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Lessee.....Mr. Stuart.
The Subscribers for the Season, for the Autumn commencing on Sept 7, are requested to meet, in the Green Room of the Theatre, on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock.
J. W. LESTER, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEY'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 514 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1857, the performance will commence with the petit opera of KATE KEARNEY: Ned Ryan, T. B Johnston, Lanty O'Laughlin, Mr. Canoll; Kate Kearney, Miss J. Turnbull. After which, the beautiful drama of the SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN: Conrad, Mr. Canoll; Leoline, Miss Julia Turnbull. To conclude with an apropos Bagatelle entitled JENNY LIND: Granby Gay, T. B. Johnston; Jenny Lind, Miss Julia Turnbull. Dancing by Mlle. Ernestine. Admission to all parts of the house, 25c.; orchestra, 50c. N. B.—A great bill for Monday next.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CONstantly increasing crowds to see "THAT BLESSED BABY," the infant produced by Mrs. Cunningham as the BOGUS BURDELL HEIR; it will remain A SHORT TIME LONGER, with its real mother, Mrs. Anderson, and a full-length wax figure of MRS. CUNNINGHAM. AT 2½ this afternoon, the Wizard will repeat. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE EXTRA LENGTH and attraction of the performances at Barnum's Theatre this day will render it proper that the doors are open at 7 o'clock. The comedy will commence at 7½ o'clock. The opera will follow the comedy.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.
FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of their celebrated 7 octave Pianos of fine and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture, and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase.
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular Wholesale Catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second hand pianos and melodeons at low prices, less than ever before offered in this market, and the largest assortment of sheet music rooms. No. 385 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & GIES, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON AND WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LICHTENEWOHN & HEADMAN, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch-wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE VERY LOW for cash, to close the old stock. A splendid lot of William Miller's celebrated Pianos now on hand, which must be sold immediately, to close the stock. Great bargains can be made by calling at Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st., for this week only, between 2d and 3d avs. N. B.—Some of the above Pianos are now out on rent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO RAVEN & BACON,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S unrivalled Piano-fortes; 2d second-hand Pianos, at $225, $240, $250, $260 $100 and $120; Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased, by T. S. BERRY, No. 448 Broadway, corner Grand-st., Marble Buildings.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, inlaid front, serpentine moulding, carved legs, also inlaid all around, been in use two months, will sell at $160 less than its value. Can be seen at No. 124 East 32d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD HOUSE" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is very well arranged and handsomely furnished throughout, and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a pleasant village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country affords many delightful drives. The undersigned will make no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts.
W. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Sycamore House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.
SHAWLS
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER,
AT RETAIL.
Strangers and visitors in the City are notified that our large and magnificent store is devoted exclusively to the sale of the above garments; and that we are now prepared to exhibit in advance of the usual Paris deliveries,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
of the most elegant and novel description.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to visit our elegant rooms, feeling assured that they will meet with the most polite attention, and will be freely shown our choicest novelties, whether they wish to purchase or not.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
AT LANE & PORTER'S.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Owing to the death of one of the firm, this Fall and early Stock is now selling off without reserve at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
GREAT BARGAIN: IN
SILKS,
LAWNS,
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AND EMBROIDERIES.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! NEW SHAWLS!!!
NEW CHENILLE SHAWLS.
NEW PLAID SHAWLS.
NEW BROCHE SHAWLS.
An immense assortment
of distinguished novelties
for City retail trade,
is now on sale
at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
and
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for Cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard,
AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscribers having received the agency for the sale of their goods from one of the first manufacturers in France,
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAMS.
Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING CO. And sold at its Depôt, No. 23 Doy-st., New-York.
Overcoats of great variety and latest styles,
Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c.
These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit.
Dealers in clothing are invited to call and examine.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
NOT OPENED,
SIX LARGE CASES OF
PARIS IMPORTED CLOAKS,
to which the attention of ladies and strangers visiting the City is respectfully solicited
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 326 Broadway,
Are now opening their Fall stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Curtain materials,
and
Window shades,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

MOSQUITO NETS.
Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella.
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN,
No. 636 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

SEVEN AND EIGHT QUARTER
Black Thibet for shawls very fine, 42 per yard.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

10,000 FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, WHITE AND COLORED, 21 SIZES, at the great exhibition the silver medal was awarded for these corsets, their superiority in shape and quality over all others being apparent. For sale at reasonable prices, at wholesale or retail, by THOMAS TATE, corner of Canal and Greene sts.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
FOR CASH
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Have received their new importations of
Feathers, Flowers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials,
Colored Straw Goods,
Trimmings, &c.,
Which are offered to the trade for cash only, at very low prices, at No. 318 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., New-York.

MILLINERY GOODS.
MARTIN & LAWSON,
No. 264 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Invite the attention of buyers to their FALL IMPORTATION of
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
and other MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, ENGLISH CRAPES of the best manufacture.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—M. E. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 297 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts., is now offering his Fall importation of rich ribbons, bonnet materials, laces, feathers, flowers, silks, satins, velvets, head ornaments, millinery goods and dress-trimmings, unequaled in beauty, variety and extent, and at the very lowest market prices. Wholesale ware-rooms up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands to T. P., waiter, will meet with due attention. Call at No. 235 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young Englishman, whose present engagement will terminate shortly; would go into the country. Refers to his present employer at No. 10 Beekman-st.

EDITORIAL ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A writer of much experience upon the City daily press, but whose health disqualifies him for duties so onerous, would be happy to connect himself with some provincial paper, either daily or weekly. Ample testimonials as to capacity and acquirements furnished. Address MARTIN, office of the New-York Daily Times.

A CHEMIST, POSSESSING FIRST-RATE testimonials and references, is open to engagement as practical chemist, or as lecturer to Schools and Academies in or near the City of New-York. on ichnemistry, geology, mineralogy and botany. He is an experienced lecturer. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 108 Post Office, Brooklyn, L.I.

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN IN EXTENsive practice, needs the assistance of a thoroughly educated young man, of good habits, good legal mind, quick, active, energetic, and ambitious. One from the country, and familiar with practice, preferred. Address HENRY BLACKSTONE, New-York Times Office, stating how educated, when disengaged, age, &c. [Answers to former similar advertisement were lost. Write again.]

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO UNDERstands and has had experience in selling, to take charge of, and to sell, English table and pocket cutlery. To such a one a good salary would be given. Address Box No. 2,734 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, immediately, at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 20. He must be well recommended as to honesty, industry, &c. Apply early.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET with board, bedrooms communicating, No. 17 St. Mark's-place; only a few boarders taken. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDroom, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A student, seventeen years of age, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. A room with a grate is desired. The location must be between 16th and 36th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. The occupant will be absent on Saturdays. Address Box No. 349 Post-Office.

BOARD.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—With board, suitable for families, or parties of gentlemen, at No. 6 Bond-st., near Broadway. Dinner at 6 P. M. Hot and cold water, with bath rooms and gas.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, two single rooms; dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET.—PARLOR, ONE OR TWO bedrooms, and bath room, with all conveniences; newly fitted up, and will be kept in the best order, JOHN WOODWARD, No. 40 Franklin-st., near Taylor's. Apply after 12 M.

TO RENT FOR BOARD.—A NEAT ROOMY cottage house, No. 142 South 5th-st., Williamsburg; or a part of the house would be let. The best of reference required. Apply as above.

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD Can be obtained at No. 148 Madison-st. Gas, bath &c., in the house. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

P. S. W. SEDFIELD'S
(Formerly BERNARD & SEDFIELD'S,
FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 120 Second av., corner 6th Mark's place.
The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school-room, and at the bookstores of E. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN, and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained as her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st., and at the bookstore of C. S. FRANCIS, 252 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st; of E. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st.; and of the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN its next term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best in the City. Bible House, Astor-Place, opp Classical Gymnasium.

COUDERT LYCEUM.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, graduate of the University of France, No. 35 St. Mark's Place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars with references can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at the office of Messrs. COUDERT, BROTHERS, Nos. 39 and 41 Exchange.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 126 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A limited number of boys connected with the city, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 19th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—W. M. FERRIS, NO. 71 West 27th-street, lately Classical and Mathematical teacher in the school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will receive a few boys and instruct them in all the branches, of a liberal education. The number will be very limited so that each pupil will receive the constant personal attention of the teacher.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 369 BROADway, 3d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by E. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 126 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 20th-st., fifth house west of 6th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 20th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $150 per year. Male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, French and English. No. 161 West 34th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Boston, Mass. L. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, or at the house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 29 East 30th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen.—Boarding and day school, classical and commercial. No. 48 West 38th-st., near Madison-park will reopen on Sept 14. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

JERSEY CITY.—NO. 194 WARREN-STREET.—Mlle. ROUSSILLE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen on Tuesday, Sept 1. Stages from Hoboken and Bergen pass the door.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—No. 237 40th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on MONDAY, 7th Sept. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 9. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office or of the Principal Rev. B. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 205 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. I. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. SULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 5 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN SCHENCH.—BY J. DELAURAY OF Paris, No. 824 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MRS. MAGALLEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 31st-st.

MISSES FERRIER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 49 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR THE AUTUMN PURCHASE.—TEACHers attending Studios for their Autumn Supplies, and Families of visitors and resident patrons, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES!
A Full Course of School and College Text Books prepared wholly by Experienced Teachers,
In which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers; Thompson's Arithmetics; Wilson's Histories; Fasquelle's French Course; Woodbury's German Series; Gray's Botanies; Hitchcock's Geology; Wells' Natural Philosophy; Schuyler's Drawing Books; Bradbury's School Music; McElligott's Orthographical Works; Wells' Grammar, &c. &c. All tried, practical and satisfactory works.
A Descriptive Catalogue sent, prepaid, on application and specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NOS. 367, 369 and 371 Madison-st., New-York.—The next Academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, resigned. Some changes for the better distribution of the pupils have been made, for which, and the studies pursued, and the charges for tuition, information may be had by the 12th annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small additional charge.
Rev. JOHN M. REESE, D. D., President.
J. W. C. PENNINGTON, Secretary.
E. D. Beares, Treasurer.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. B. Keeler,	Samuel Milbank,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Saml. W. Clapp,
Jas. E. Holmes,	John Gray,	Samuel Sayres,
James Horn,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. E. Hinman.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular sessions of this School will be resumed on the first MONDAY in September, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. This School is free to all who design "in good faith to pursue the profession of a teacher in the Common Schools of the City of New-York." All such are therefore invited to enjoy the superior advantages which it affords, for an education adapted to this end.
SUSAN WRIGHT, Principal.
JOHN DAY COOK,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
AARON B. ROLLINS,
JONATHAN L. SCOFIELD,
WALKER ROOME,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEBRING'S, No. 586 Broadway, or, after the 1st of September, at the residences of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'ONEST, NELSON, GUILLANDEAU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

A LADY, A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, residing in a delightful and very healthy situation on the Hudson River, desires to take into her family from the middle of September, 5 or 10 young ladies, over 7, who shall receive the care and comforts of A HOME, with thorough EDUCATION in English, Music, Drawing, and the Languages. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 1,968 Post-Office.

MR. DOLBEAR, No. 469 BROADWAY, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares students practically for business. Boys may learn more of business writing, arithmetic and bookkeeping in one quarter than in a year at ordinary schools. The Fall term commences Tuesday, Sept. 1. Terms $10 cents for book-keeping vacant.

OWEGO HOME SCHOOL.—A MOST DESIRable family retreat for the physical, mental and moral training of boys, is found at Owego, Tioga County. Parents in the City can have an interview with the Principal and Proprietor, at Taylor's International Hotel, from 8 to 4 o'clock each afternoon of this week.
C. HIDDER.

A. H. WHEELER WILL REOPEN HIS School for Writing and Book-keeping, No. 395 Broadway, on MONDAY, Aug. 31. Pupils will receive his personal attention. No subordinates employed. Open from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M. Ornamental writing executed to order.

JAY GREENOUGH'S CLASSICAL AND English School, No. 31 West 31st-st., with a Primary Department, opens on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars may be had at the school. Instruction in French and drawing by approved teachers. Classes may be had at the school, at No. 33 East 23d-st., or at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will re-open Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & Wm. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CRASS, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WALKER, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASHALLE, French day and boarding school, Madison-st., corner 6th-st near 5th-av. The school will leave for Newburgh for New-York and resume the classes the 1st of September. Mr. LESPINASSE will be at home to receive the parents on and after Aug. 25.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $150 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 8. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 32 West 32d-st., commences Sept. 14, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French boarding-school, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., a classical and commercial institution, re-opens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Company's office.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 19 Grammercy, re-opens Sept. 16th st. will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 61 East 10th-st., Sept. 7. He receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, WILL RESUME giving lessons in drawing and painting, in all its branches, on the 15th of September next, at his residence No. 119 East 31st-st.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington Avenue, between 30th & 31st-sts. Term commences Sept. 14.
B. A. SMITH.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 20th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1089 Broadway, (between 31st and 32d sts.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

PROF. E. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and commercial school, No. 203 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st.

THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF the subscriber will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
ELIZABETH, N. J. J. YOUNG.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 32d-st, first house from 5th-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. Morgan Dix, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. Wiley, No. 9 19th-st; Prof. Cheney, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 58 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. Butler, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHER.—FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN and Spanish.—A French lady, a graduated teacher of experience and acknowledged ability, offers her services to superior schools and families in New-York and vicinity for the thorough teaching of the above languages, and all the branches of a liberal education. References to competent judges. Address FRENCH LADY, No. 146 Waverley-place.

WANTED—IN A FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, an experienced Governess, able to teach the English branches and mathematics, and willing to devote all her time to the care of pupils; one speaking French preferred. Address at No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, and a thorough disciplinarian, wishes a situation as teacher of the classics, mathematics, or the natural sciences. A fair salary expected. Is a graduate of Columbia College. Address MASTER OF ARTS, Box No. 109 Brooklyn Post-Office, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF English branches in a Select or Ward School in the City of New-York. Address TEACHER, Times office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY a young lady, who has had several years successful experience, and is well qualified for her profession. Address S. R. R. Times Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY WHO TEACHES THE English branches and Piano, desires a situation in a school or private family. Address M. BROWN, Box No. 196, Chelsea, Mass.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL Kneading Trough and Hot Air Oven, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and state rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by steadily process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application at below, or they will be sent free to any address.
SUCCESS PANIFICATEURS FILS & MOREAU, Paris.
P. FERRAND, No. 4 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.
ELIAS FOWERT, No. 6 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, a LOT, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, with a two-story house, in good repair; the lot is well fenced, and has a good garden. Price $1,850; one-half can remain on mortgage; title perfect and warranted. Apply to WM. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone House, No. 29 East 19th-st. The house is in complete order, and furnished with all the modern improvements. Would be sold with or without furniture. Apply to W. H. WARING, No. 24 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE EXTRA FINISHED COTtage house No. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, second block from City Hall and eight minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. The house has every convenience, and is in a desirable neighborhood. For terms, which will be easy, apply to A. QUEREAU, No. 100 Wall-st.

ELIZABETHTOWN PROPERTY, NEW-JERSEY, FOR SALE.—About four acres, delightfully located for building purposes, adjoining the residence of Mr. Pierce. Terms very reasonable. Apply to WOLFERMAN & LATTING, 16 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SAL

FINANCIAL.

LACOSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Passenger and Freight Trains leave Milwaukee for Prairie du Chien, Lacrosse, and all points West, at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

Through Tickets to Dubuque, Galena, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuk, Fort Madison, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West and Southwest, can be procured at the Company's Office, No. 1 Astor House, New-York, and at the Depot, Milwaukee.

Baggage checked through.

Fare as low as by any other route.

Time as quick.

Connections at Milwaukee with Lake Steamers for Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, and all points East.

Connections at Prairie du Chien with Stages for Minnesota.

Connections at Lacrosse with Packets for Dubuque, Galena, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Keokuk, Fort Madison, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West and Southwest

NEW-YORK CITY.

CORONER'S INQUESTS YESTERDAY.—At a meeting of the Coroners held yesterday, at the City Hall, the following inquests were ordered:

Of Thomas Hayden, who died on Thursday last, at the residence of his father, No. 197 Washington street. Coroner Gamble.

Of Mrs. Ann Dunphy, who died on Thursday last, at No. 7 Cross street. Coroner Connery.

Of Mrs. Mary Ann Dunphy, who died on Thursday last, at No. 7 Cross street. Coroner Connery.

Of Mrs.